ed without any definite result to the hour of ad meeting of the radical State Convention, which meeting of the radical State Convention, which and for the 19th of February, has been postponed s fixed for the 15th and the commission will proceed to it is stated that a military commission will proceed Mondry next to investigate certain charges alleged ainst the Mayor of Savannah.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention-Proposal to Exclude Re-porters Who Do Not Put "Mr." Before the Names of Colored Members. Jackson, Jan. 31, 1868.

In the Reconstruction Convention here to-day the rt of the Committee on Printing was reconsider Mr. Clarke (white) offered a resolution that no reporter be admitted within the bar who makes distinction in the members of the Convention. He had noticed that the Clarion's reporters had left "Mr." off when mentioning the names of colored members.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table prevailed by three majority.

#### ARKANSAS.

The Convention-Improvement of the Mississippi Levecs-The Freedmen's Bureau.

MEMORIE, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1868.

A despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, says:-In the Convention to-day the committee appointed to memo-rialize Congress reported a petition for the appropriation of \$3,900,000 to build and improve levees on the Missis-sippi and Arkansas rivers along the States of Mississippi,

Louisiana and Arkansas, the same to constitute a loan and twenty-five couts per acre to be levied on the lands benefited to reimburse the government. After a sharp debate the report was adopted.

A report from the select committee on the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau was premised with a statement that malignant hatred prevails against freedmen to such an extent that they cannot hope for justice unless the Bureau continued, &c. It was strongly opposed by Neurax Kyle, Beasely, Wilson, Bradley, Corbett (radicals) and all the concervatives, donying the truth of the preamble and assetting respectively that the necroes had

by Mears, Kyle, Beasely, Wilson, Bradley, Corbett (radial) and all the conservatives, denying the truth of the preamble and assecting respectively that the negroes had got impartial justice in their counties.

Mr. Mason, of Chicot (negro), offered an amendment that if the bireau continued General Roward be requested to appoint more efficient and honest agents than heretofore. Pending the previous question Mr. Brooks obtained leave, and denied the statement imputed to him in reference to his daughter marrying a greasy negro.

#### I OUISIANA.

Proceedings in the Convention. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31, 1868. The Convention to-day adopted the articles of the constitution as far as 131, still under the title of "general provisions."

#### KANSAS.

Large Fire in Leavenworth-Loss \$100,000. LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 31, 1868.
Four buildings on Delaware street were destroyed by Woodruff, dry goods dealers, who less \$27,000f and are tally insured. B. Flesher, dry goods dealer. loses half of his stock, but is fully insured; Seeper & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, lost their enre stock, but are fully insured; Singolsky & Co., boot nd shoe dealers, are partially insured; Miss Dempssy, milliner, lost her entire stock, but is insured for \$2,000.

The Mercantile Library, containing three thousand vol-umes, was totally destroyed. The property was par-tially insured. The buildings destroyed were valued at \$50,000; the insurance amounts to \$25,000. The occu-pants, whe lose about \$100,000, were insured for proba-bits about \$75,000.

pants, who lose about \$100,000, were insured for probably about \$75,000.

The following are the principal losses and insurance:—
A. F. Anderson, 73 Delaware street, loss on building, \$10,000; Scott & Woodrulf, dry goods, lost about half their stock, which is insured as follows:—\$5,000 in the Manhattan, \$5,000 in the Home, \$5,000 in the Security and \$2,500 each in the Lorillard and North American companies of New York, John W. Blaine, loss on building, \$12,000; insured for \$5,000 in the Home Company of New York, B. Flesher, dry goods, lost about half his stock; insured in the Phoenix, New York, for \$2,500; Hartford, \$4,000; Etna, \$3,500; North American, Philadelphia, \$2,000; City Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, \$4,000; Samuel Cochran; insured on building \$3,000 in the Putnam and Home, Mr. Lesger, boots and shoes, lost the whole of his stock, but the amount is not ascertained; insured for \$1,500 in the Home, New Haven, Joseph Ringaisky, building total loss; insured for \$3,000 in the Phoenix and \$2,000 in the Home, New Haven, Joseph Ringaisky, building total loss; insured for \$3,000 in the Phoenix and \$2,000 in the Phoenix, Hartford, for \$2,500. Mercantile Library; insured in the Phoenix, New York, for \$2,000.

The Kansas Legislature-Memorial to Congress to Annul the Jay Purchase of the Cherokee Lands. Sr. Louis, Jan. 31, 1868.

The Kansas Legislature yesterday passed resolutions asking Congress to annul the Jay purchase of the Cherocee lands. The resolutions set forth that twenty thousand collinens of Kansas are on these lends, and that by the sale they are ousted from their homes. The resolutions ask, on behalf of these people, that the sale by the In-serior Department be set aside and that the settlers be allowed to take the lands. If that cannot be done the State of Kansas proposes to buy the lands for the set-

# NEW YORK.

The Workingmen's Convention-Election of Officers and Adjournment. ALBANY, Jan. 31, 1858.

In the Workingmen's Assembly it was re under twelve years being employed in factories, and gainst the employment of minors more than four hours day. The following officers were chosen for the ensu-:-President, William J. Jessup, of New York; First Vice President, Henry B. Mulhall, of New York; Second Vice President, Samuel Whitney, of Lansingburg; Secretary, Alexander Troop, of New York; Treasurer, John Norton, of Albany; Warden, Richard Rose, of Poughkeepsie. The Assembly then adjourned size dia.

# MICHIGAN.

Burning of a Printing Office at Port Huron-Resumption of a National Bank-Fatal Boiler Explosion at Dexter. DETROIT, Jan. 31, 1868.

burned this morning. Loss \$2,000.

The First National Bank of Bay City resumes business

to-morrow in the hands of responsible men.

The boiler in a saw mill near Dexter, Mich., exploded te-day. Two brothers named Arnold were killed and two other men were injured.

# MASSACHUSETTS.

Bill Reported in the Legislature to License Liquer Dealers. Boston, Jan. 31, 1968.

The Logislative committee on the subject have re-orted a bill licensing fiquor dealers, which will be pre-nted in the House forthwith. The bill confers the sented in the House fortwith. The bill confers the power on the Mayor and Board of Adermen of the titles, and Selectmen of the towns, to liceuse in their several localities; the amount charged for iteense ranging from \$25 to \$6,000. The sales are forbidden between midnight and five A. M., and on any part of Sunday. The bill provides for punishment by fine or imprisonment for infractions of its provisions.

Heavy Sentence of Alleged Burgiars. Worksten, Jan. 31, 1888. In the Superior Court to-day Judge Deveus sentences Wm. H. Davis and Edward Gee on four indictments for burglary, to seventeen years in the State Prison, and for

# KENTUCKY.

Mob Law in Frankfort-A Negro Hanged by

the Citizens.
Cincinnati, Jan 30, 1868.
In Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, a negro committed an outrage on an Irish girl, fifteen years old, and afterwards threw her over an embankment at the railroad tunnel, breaking her shoulder blade and otherwise intunnel, breaking her shoulder blade and otherwise injuring her. The negro was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail. To-night a crowd of infuriated citizens assembled and forced the jail open, taking the negro out and hanging him to a tree on top of the precipice where the young frish girl was thrown over. Several shots were first into his body while hanging. The Governor knew nothing of the object of the citizens until the prisoner had been taken from the jail, when he ordered the Adjutant General and assistants to rescue him, but without effect.

# VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The Prospect of Annexation to Canada. San Francisco, Jan. 31, 1868.

A Victoria (Vancouver's Island) telegraphic despatch says that a public meeting was held on the 29th inst. lisouss the expediency of the colony applying for admission into the Dominion of Canada. A resolution in favor of consolidation and declaring that an overland wagon road to connect Vectoria with the Dominion of Canada is essential to the prosperity of Victoria was unanamously adopted, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and assertain the progress made, and to take further steps with reference to the union of the colony with Canada. OHIO.

Consolidation of Western Enifronds.

Cincumant, Jan 31, 1868.

The Gasetic says that the negotiations for some time pending have been concluded between the Baltimore and Ohio, the Marietta and Cincinnati, and the Indusand Onlo, the Marietta and Charlmant, and the Indian-apolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Companies, by which these lines, so far as working arrangements are concerned, are to be one.

The Little Minnt Railroad Company have banished the lamps from their cars, and now use only candles.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

lecting of Depositors to Williamsburg Last

Pursuant to advertised call a meeting of depositors in the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Williams-burg, was held last evening, at Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, Brooklyn, E. D., for the now pending in the United States District Court—the directors of the bank, which was seized some time since, by order of the Comptroller of the Currency, having obtained an order for the government to show cause why the institution should not be returned to

their bands.

Judge George Thompson was called to preside and Dr.

Wren was elected secretary.

In stating the object of the meeting Judge Thomason remarked that the bank, as they all knew, collapsed early in September last. It was not necessary to revise the causes of that collapse, nor to rehearse the process the causes of that collapse, nor to rehearse the proceedings had since. "He would only say that investigation into the affairs of the institution had developed the practice of most astounding rascality on the part of some of its officers; and now, after long talked of distribution of the proceeds, or rather of the funds of depositors, there is a notice given of further hitgation. He knew not how this matter struck others who were interested in the recovery of the money they had on deposit, but to him it seemed eminently proper that they should consult together as to the progress of the institution. He wanted the bank to be more than one of mere deposit, ignoring altogether the very important item of circulation, as it had during the past six months. It was straffige that a bank doing so fine a business as this one did should, in a time of general prosperity, so suddenly collapse and close its officers. Within ninety days from the time of its suspension at least one-half the amount due the depositors might have been paid. He thought that a set of men who had lost the confidence of citizens ought not to expect much favor from the people now, in view of their late action. Prior to September 6 there were funds in the institution; but for all practical purposes, so far as concerned the depositors, there were none now. Acts had been committed by some party or parties connected with the bank that they should blush to think of—for acts less benious than which men were daily sent to Sing Sing. The depositors had waited in patience hoping to see their losses made good to them. If after six months of this waiting the project has not favorable features in the public eye it is because the public, judging from the acts of parties connected with the matter, are of the belief that the whole outlook of affairs savors of speculating on the form during the project has not favorable features in the public eye it is because the public, judging from the acts of parties connected with the matter, are of the belief that the whole outh ings had since. 'He would only say that investigate

treated in a conciliatory spirit.

Mr. George L. Fox moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Directors and induce them to withraw the suit they had instituted.

Mr. John M. Strarms said that if any action taken by the meeting were minended to create an antagonism

Mr. John M. Stranns said that if any action taken by the meeting were intended to create an antagonism between the stockholders and the depositors its effect would be injurious. He would not like to see the stockholders embarrassed in seeking their rights under the law. A large number of them, to say the least, were innocent parties, many of them females, in no wise responsible for the misconduct of the officers. These, say three-fourths of the whole number of stockholders, had never shifted their stock. They owned it when the bank was run under the State law and should not be made to suffer. He was opposed to any action tending to interfere with the suit if they were to be adversely affected. He suggested the appointment of a committee to confer with them.

hom.

A Voice—This is a meeting of depositors. Let the stockholders look out for themselves; let them pay ac-

cording to law.

The cording to law.

The same of the money bad already gone in the oil way, and much more of it had gone by line of a certain railroad. (Applause.)

A Gextrakax remarked that the Comproller of the Comproller of

Romsen, Thomas Cassidy, George McKay and James Rodwell.

On motion, Judge George Thompson was added to the committee, and

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the

Agreement on the Cotton Tax Bill.

Ohio and the Constitutional Amendment.

The Resolution Reseinding the Ratification of That Measure Submitted to Congress.

Motion Made in the Supreme Court to Dismiss the McArdle Case for Want of Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1868. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation

Bill. The Diplomatic and Consular bill reported to the House to-day appropriates \$1,261,434. No appropriation is proposed for a Minister Resident at Portugal. The bill prohibits the payment of salaries to any consul or consul general, consular or commercial agents, ex cepting to those specified in the act. Any army or navy officer who shall accept or hold civil office vacates his office in the army or navy, and it shall be filled as if he had resigned. No diplomatic or consular officer is to receive his salary for the time he is absent from his post, by leave or otherwise, if such absence exceed sixty days in the year. The Employment of Soldiers and Sallors by

tion of the House asking whether, as reported, he has abolished all [discrimination in favor of soldiers and sailors in his department. The Secretary encloses his order of May, 1865, requiring that in the employment of mechanics and others in the navy yards, or at navat stations or elsewhere in the service of the navy, pre-ference should be given to such as had been honorably discharged from the navy and marine corps; but in his order of January 27, 1868, he says the force in the

navy yards being now much reduced there is greater necessity than heretefore for the employment of only the most skilled workmen and best laborers, and accordingly so much of the previous order as required preerence to be given to those who have served in the navy and marine corps is repealed.

Convention of Peacemakers. A Peace Convention of Peacemakers.

A Peace Convention is now in session in Washington, with Dr. Love, President and Miss Cring, Secretary. The Convention will adjourn to meet in New York during anniversary week in May next. Mrs. E. Cady morning

Arrangements for the Presentation of the British Minister. Mr. Thornton, the new British Minister, will be formally presented to the President on Tuesday next. Mr. Seward arranged the affair to-day during his visit to the White House.

The Boston Board of Trade and Postal Sub-

A strong effort is being made by a delegation from the Boston Board of Trade to induce Congress to grant a subsidy to ocean steamers to carry the mails from Bosthe Postal Committee of the House to-day and pre-sented their memorial, and advocated at length the ance.

The Tobacco Tax. The delegation of tobacco dealers appeared to day be-fore the committee to endeavor to effect a reduction in the tobacco tax. They presented a plan for preventing frauds in the collection of revenue on this staple, and outlined a schome to enable the government to collect

all taxes laid upon it.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Augustin Rederigues as Consul of Spain to reside at Galveston, Texas.

Continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Telegram states that Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a bill this morning to continue the Bureau in operation till the 18th of July, 1869. The first section authorizes the continuance of the Bursau in its present shape until that date. The second section makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to discontinue the operations of the Bureau in any State whenever such State is fully restored to its constitutional relations with the United States, unless the Commissioner of freedmen's affairs shall be of opinion that the further continuance of the Bureau is necessary in such State. This section also provides that the educational division of the Bureau shall not be affected by its discontinuance until the freedmen. The third section provides that upon the discontinuance of the Bureau in any State the unexpended balances in the hands of the Commusioner shall be used for educational purposes. The fourth section provides that the officers of the Veteran Reserve corps or other volunteer forces employed in the Freed-men's Bureau who shall be mustered out of the service the Bureau at such pay and allowances are is now pro

vided by law for their respective grades.

Caucus of Democratic Congressmen.

By a despatch to the Telegram we learn that the democratic representatives in Congress held a caucus on Thurs-day evening in the rooms of the House Committee on the Judiciary. The caucus was well attended, twenty-five being present. The object of the meeting was to con-suit together upon the various measures of a national character new being enacted in Congress and to lay down a uniform rule of action. The financial question was particularly discussed, but no determination was arrived at. It is said there were some indications of a division of opinion on this issue. It was, however, finally concluded to await a plainer manifestation of the programme.

# THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1868.

CONTRACTS BY THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

from Edwin M. Stanton, transmitting, in compliance with law, a list of the contracts made by the Board of Officers

The CHAIRMAN also presented a joint resolution from the Obio Legislature resolution the constitutional amendment.

amendment.

Mr. Sherrara, (rep.) of Ohio, denied that the resolutions apoke the voice of the people of Ohio. A little more than a year ago they had adopted the constitutional amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress by a majority of about forty-six thousand, electing fourteen republicans out of nineteen members. They had never reconsidered that decision, and the present resolutions were the voice of a partisan majority elected by a minority of the people, so that they were contrary to the expressed will of the people. The amendment of the Thirty-ninth Congress would be voted for to-day if submitted by a majority of one hundred thousand, and he and his colleague could testify that the people considered that it had been placed beyond the future action of the Legislature. The State of Ohio had felt that they ought to place their constitution in harmony with the reconstruction acts of Congress, and presented an amendment to the State constitution preposing to strike out the word "white." Unfortunately, perhaps, they connected it with a proposition to disfranchise deserters, and submitted both is one amendment to the people of Ohio. After an earnest canvass the republicans, taking the ground that to be consistent they should show an example of enfranchisement, the proposition received two hundred and seventeen thousand votes—more than ever before given to a similar one. He and his colleague had expected some defection, but he regarded it as one of the proudest acts of his life, and which he never would regret, that he had been willing to abate the issue and go before the people of Ohio in favor of equal and impartial suffrage, without respect to color or condition; but it being a preposition on which all prejudices of the people could rally, coupled with the unpopularity of distranchisen gode, the democratic party elected a majority of the Legislature. He was convinced that but for that disfranchising clause the amondment would have been carried, but beyond that he doubted not if the question of universal suf

was to be revised in 1871, and it was unnecessary to amond it now. But no one dreamed that the Legislature has elected would assume to recall the abion of the constitutional amendment. He was willing to subset the question on its merits to the people, and the subset the question on its merits to the people, and the time would not be long when a revisal of this decree could be obtained. So far as he knew, there was no division in the republican party in regard to the reconstruction measures of Congress, an issue that adversarias have carefully avoided. He said the resolutions under consideration were rushed through without debate, and he presented a remonstrance from republican members against the manner in which these resolutions had been forced on the Legislature.

Mr. Strang, (rep.) of Mass., said the authors of the resolutions had accomplished nothing but to exhibit their own blind prejudies. There was no provision in the constitution for the withdrawal of the assent of a state theore given. He believed a State could no more do little proposition there was no question. Happily, tent, the constitution for the withdrawal of the assent of a state the could withdraw from the Union, of which however, including One. Maine and another State had all—more than threading the more than threading the state and have Legislatures, and the requirement of the constitution. The Secretary of State States, including One. Maine and another State had all—more than threading the state in the same have Legislatures, and the requirement was originally proposed by a two-thirds wor of Congress, composed of the Representatives of the large states and was now ratisfied by the Legislatures of the States that now that the state whose Representatives—forth and could have no effect but to disclose their character.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Md., said the Scantor was doubless right in suying the amendment had been states and of Congress; one of the States and could have no effect but to disclose their character.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Md., sa

THE TRIVUE OF OFFICE ACT.

On motion of Mr. Patterson (rep.) of N. H., the Senate then took up the bill in addition to the act regulating the tenure of certain evil offices. The question was on Mr. Sumner's amendment providing that the bill shall not do away with the foreign agents of the State Department.

ment.

Mr. Patterson moved to substitute an amendment providing that such agonts shall not exceed five in number, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the State Department.

Mr. Summer thought that the number should not be

Mr. Summe thought that the number should not be restricted to five.

Mr. Patterson thought that should be enough for the secret service of this government. He denounced the system of employing agents on account of political services.

Mr. Summe suggested laying over the bill until Monday, and that in the meantime they could inquire at the State Department as to the necessary number.

Mr. Astrony (rep.) of R. I., opposed such restrictions on the part of Congress.

Mr. Annow (rep.) of R. I., opposed such restrictions on the part of Congress.

Mr. Grimses, (rep.) of Iowa, thought it time Congress resumed control of the matters properly waived during the war.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Consess, (rep.) of Cal., and Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., the fatter saying if we had no agent abroad we should not be called upon to pay Russia seven and a half millions, and other amounts to other countries to suit the ambition of the Secretary of State.

The morning hour having expired the bill was laid. The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid

Mr. Mongax, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a preamble and resolutions of the Common Council of Rachester, N. Y., in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. Referred to the Committee an Foreign Affaira.

THE CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS, OF MARYLAND, Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that on Monday he would press a vote on the case of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland.

The formation of the control of the

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE

AMUSEMENTS.

PIRE'S OPERA HOUSE .- Considering the snow and the tions, not down Twenty-third street, but right along the line of Broadway and the hotels—considering that "Rigolette," to the same cast, was given only she other evening to a house which one might suppose embraced all our opera goers who desired to see and hear "Rigolette" from this troupe, we were rather surprised to find on its reposition last evening one of the most numerous and stylish gatherings at Pike's beautiful establishment the last night of the season. Why is this thus we spontaneously inquired. Strightway a Knowing old campairour responded. "Rigoletto, though a rescally plot, is a beautiful opera. The people like the music; but the Gilda, the magnificent Gilda of La Grange, ab, that's it, sir. Besides, as you see, Massimiliami grows in the public favor, and the reliable Orlandiai, like 'Old Rough and Raday,' does his work faithfully. Even in the little that Miss Phillips has to do as Madelona there is the worth of your money, you see, sir." Concurring in these observations we have nothing mere to say, except this, that with all the creakings and raven-like prophecies we hear of the distance of this house from Broadway it really significantoff this beautiful birdeace of the muses, it will, as the special temple of Italian opera in America, flourish and the "Last Rose of Summer" in this day's matinee, at one o'clook.

Sternway Hall.—The Richings opera troupe gave a

STEINWAY HALL.-The Richings opera troupe gave STRIWAY HAIL.—The Richings opera troupe gave a concert at this hail last night before a slim audience. The artists were Miss Richings, Mrs. Seguin and Messrs. Castle, Carl Rosa. Seguin, Campbell, Leopoid De Meyer, Caulfield, Dietrich and Colby. The programme was one of unrivalled excellence in the ballad line, comprising selections from Handel, Ernst, Leache, De Meyer, Verdi, Mayerbeer, Bonedict, Wallace, Hauser, Lachner, Clapisson, Gabrissi, Flotow and Mendelssohn. In a musical point of view the concert was an entire success. A matinee will be given to-day.

#### THE GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

From the Chicago Journal, Jan. 20.)

The great Lake street fire last night, in four short hours, converted one entire five story marble front business palace, and the best portion of the finest iron front block in Chicago, with their valuable contents, into a mass of smouldering runs and worthless ashes. It was the most destructive fire that ever visited our city. The loss is at least four times greater than that of the great fire of 1859, which broke out on Lake street, just wost of the river, and burned over four blocks. It also greatly exceeds in destructiveness the terrible Lake street fire of 1857, though, happily, unattended by the stekening less of human life, which rendered that conflagration memorable.

loss of buman life, which rendered that conflagration memorable.

The origin of last night's fire is wrapped in mystery. A few minutes before seven o'clock a young man boarding at No. 39 Michigan ayonue saw three men smorge from the star-way leading to the upper floors of Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street, over the bookstore of S. C. Griggs & Co. In leas than a minute thereafter he saw amoke bursting through the upper windows, and he immediately gaze the alarm.

The Fire Department, headed by Chief Harris, was promptly on the scene, and that, too, before the slightest ray of light had been seen at the windows. A volume of smoke was pouring from the windows of the upper (fifth) story, and it was not until at least fifteen minutes thereafter that flames burst through. Nos. 39 and 41 formed a portion of that magnificent flue story iron front business palace, commonsing at the corner of Lake street and Wabush avenue, extending south half a block on the avenue and west nearly to State street, on Lake street. This was known as 'Burch's building' far and near, its beauty and strength rendering it an ornament to the city. It is now a mass of ruins. Within an hour from the time that the flames shot through the windows a dereg gale of wind from the west had driven the 'fliff' entirely through the building to Wabash avenue, and within another hour the Wabash avenue front was also destroyed and the walls in crumbling ruins. On the opposite side of Wabash avenue stands the mammoth dry goods house of J. V. Farwell & Co. The escape of this building was miraculous. The fire in Burch's building was the fire descended into an area of No. 20. on the north side of Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, occupied by Carson, Pirie & Co., wholesale dry goods dealors, and coming in contact with the goods another conflagration was almost instantly in full blast. The fire speedity communicated with the highly combustible contents of Burnham & Van Schaack's wholesale dry goods become and the wall of the fire speedity communicated with

A .- Hydraulic Cow Milkers a Complete Suc-

The Evening Telegram Has Now a Circulation equal to all the other city evening papers combined. It is constantly absend in news, and last evening beat its contemporaries in the citiweng terms—

IN THE FIRST EDITION IT CONTAINED—
IN THE STAND PROCEEDINGS IN THE LAW COURTS.
NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND LOCAL ITEMA.
IN THE SECOND EDITION—
SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE POLICE GOURTS.
LOCAL AND SUBBRIBAN ITEMS.
MORNING REPORTS FROM WALL STREET,
AND ACCIDENTS, INQUESTS AND CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.
IN THE THIRD EDITION—
THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON FROCERDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.
RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.
AND THE ARGUMENT IN THE MCARDLE CASE.

A .- 546 Broadway

GETTYSBURG A-YLUM FOR IVALID SOLDIERS. the State of Penn-yivania. Chartered by the State of Penn-yivania, March 6, 1897. In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree and for the furtherence of this great object, the Association has desided to stace the diamonar on public exhibition in the show window the large fur and hat establishment of John Work. The world renowned paint test Nicholas also been purchased.

Tagre will be 1,290,000 tlokets issued at \$1 each, admitting the holders to the fair and botto or the GRAND MUSICAL PESTIVALS—

GRAND MUSICAL PESTIVALS—
one at
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING,
PEB 8, 1888,
and one at
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATUR,
DAY EVENING, FEB, 22, 1868,
on which latter occasion
a committee of prominent citizens will be distribution
before the audience at the presentation fair, to commence
on Monday, February 24, at 100-clock A. M., as Horticultural
Hall, Sell 390 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS.

6 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamond Brooch and Earrings.
7 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings.
8 1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants.
9 1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants.
10 1 Diamond Cross, set in silver (large Diamonds).

Diamond Single Stone Pin... Diamond Cross....

Single Stone Pin
Cluster Brooch
Cluster Brooch
Diamond Single Stone Pin
Pair Diamond Single Stone Pin
Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings
Diamond and Single Stone Ring
Diamond Cluster Fire Fracelet, Earrings and Pin
Camels' Har Shawi
Diamond and Kuby Three Stone Ring
Diamond and Rudy Three Stone Ring
Diamond and Emersic Cluster Ring
Diamond Cluster Broocking
Fair Diamond Stone Fronching
Gentlema Stone Ring
Star Setting
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond And Garnet Cluster Ring
Diamond Single Stone Pin
Learring Hamond and Rudy Earrings
Diamond Cluster Ring
Diamond and Single Stone Ring
Gold Watch
Diamond Single Stone Ring
United Stone Ring
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Diamond Cluster Ring

Successful. Recause of Sapertar Meric.

Mrs. S. ALEEN'S INFROVING Sapertar Meric.

STORE OR DESSING (in one bottle.) Every druggiet
sells it. Price 34.

Willy Tempers and Dynamontal Hair.—Book
quality Hair Dre and mate by eing all colors, at BATCHEL.